The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news, economic and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor contained in duly labor-ized, labor-ite, and labor-ish folks, a number of valuable information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Where slavery is there liberty cannot be, and where liberty is there slavery cannot be. —Charles Sumner.

WHOLE NO. 1265 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1935 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 25, NO. 28

EDITORIALS

Labor's Charter of Liberty

By affirming the legal right of working men and women to organize in unions and bargain collectively with employers on labor questions and inhibiting employers from nullifying this right the use of certain wall-known schemes which often resemble terrorism the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act provides the workers with an effective instrument for achieving the basic elements of economic freedom.

Section 7 of the Act declares:

Employes shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

Section 8 declares that it shall be an "unfair labor practice" for an employer—

"(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7.

"(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it. * * *

"(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. * * *

"(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employe because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act.

"(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employes, subject to the provisions of Section 9 (a)."

Section 9 (a) provides for the election of collective bargaining representatives under the majority rule principle.

Another section confers upon the National Labor Relations Board "exclusive" power to prevent employers from engaging in the prohibited unfair labor practices.

The Act states that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for an employer, under certain limitations, to permit employes to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay or to make an agreement with a labor organization to employ its members exclusively if the organization is not promoted by the employer along the lines banned in Section 2 and if it is the duly chosen representative of the employes.

The Wagner-Connery Act is appropriately called "Labor's Charter of Liberty."

Constitutionality of Guffey Bill

President Roosevelt ended the long discussion in the House Ways and Means Committee on the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill with a letter urging the committee to report the bill to the House and leave the determination of that question to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court usually bases its decisions largely on former decisions covering related subject matter. Attorney General Cummings told the committee that a study of former decisions convinced him that the Supreme Court would have enough of its own precedents to decide either for or against the constitutionality of the bill.

Emphasizing the wide differences of opinion among legal experts as to whether the measure is within or exceeds the power of Congress, President Roosevelt in his letter to the committee said:

"Manifestly, no one is in a position to give assurance that the proposed Act will withstand constitutional tests, for the simple fact that you can get, not ten, but a thousand differing legal opinions on the subject. But the situation is so urgent and the benefits of the legislation so evident that all doubt should be resolved in favor of the bill, leaving to the court, in an orderly fashion, the ultimate question of constitutionality.

"A decision of the Supreme Court relative to this measure would be helpful as indicating, with increasing clarity, the constitutional limits within which this Government must operate.

"The proposed bill has been carefully drafted by employers and employes working cooperatively. An opportunity should be given to the industry to work out some of its major problems.

"I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to the constitutionality, however reasonable, to block this suggested legislation."

Upon receipt of the President's letter the Ways and Means Committee agreed that his suggestion was appropriate and began finalizing the report recommending the passage of the Guffey bill in order that it shall be the law of the land in time to prevent the strike of the bituminous coal miners scheduled to take place on August 1 unless the bill is enacted so that the questions in dispute between the organized miners and the organized operators may be adjudicated under the procedure which the measure provides.

American Labor Officials Invited to Attend Mexican Confederation Labor Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, received a letter from Martin Torres, general secretary of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, inviting the officials of the A. F. of L. to attend the twelfth annual convention of the Confederation to be held in Mexico City July 23 to 27.

One of the major events of the convention, Secretary Torres said, will be the dedication of the Temple of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, the erection of which "has been made possible through the dues of its members."

ANTI-LABOR JUDGE FINES WORKERS FOR PICKETING WAGE-SLASHING CONCERN

Easton, Pa. (AFLNS).—Magistrate Childsey, who has a labor-hating reputation, imposed sentences of $20 days in the county jail or $27.50 fine on five union picketers whom he found guilty of "creating a nuisance" when they picketed the Mohican Company, a large chain market here.

After the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the NRA unconstitutional abolished the wages and hours standards of the fair practice codes, organized labor here threatened to picket every employer who undertook to use the decision as an excuse for cutting wages and lengthening the day.

In pursuit of this policy union pickets ran into the back and forth in front of the Mohican Company's store carrying placards urging consumers not to patronize the place because it had imposed longer hours upon its employes. Police arrested five of the pickets whom Magistrate Childsey victimized. The unions appealed the decision.

Forest Oil Co. Lengthens Hours and Slashes Wages

Bradford, Pa. (AFLNS).—Taking advantage of the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional and thereby abolishing fair practice codes, the Forest Oil Company here issued a decree imposing wholesale lay-offs, drastic wage cuts and the six-day week upon its employes.

Several small Bradford employers scrapped the NRA wage and hour schedules immediately following the decree of the Supreme Court, but the Forest concern permitted several weeks to elapse before joining the offensive against decent wages and hours. The apparent aim for the slashing of labor standards was the recent drop in the price of crude oil.

Kansas Jobless Penalized For Refusing Unfair Work

Topeka, Kans. (AFLNS).—The Topeka Federation of Labor is opposing vigorously the action of Kansas Emergency Relief Committee officials in penalizing workers on relief rolls for refusing jobs offered by chiseling contractors on private construction work.

The question arose when an unemployed union plasterer residing in Baldwin was sent to Topeka to work on the National Reserve Building, for the construction of which an anti-union employer has the contract.

When the plasterer found out the work conditions on the building he quit the job. The relief committee thereupon removed him from the registration list of unemployed workers. Organized labor regards this action as an attempt to force unemployed union members to work their obligations to their organization and discredit their union affiliation. They appealed the relief committee's decision.

Chattanooga Unions Fight American Bakeries Lockout

Chattanooga, Tenn. (AFLNS).—Unintimidated by the threat in a full-page advertisement in both of Chattanooga's daily papers that the American Bakeries Company would remove its plant to another city, organized labor here continued its militant battle against this concern for the intolerable labor conditions which it imposes on both bakers and bakery salesmen.

Those two groups of workers walked out in protest against the wages and hours and refuse to return to their jobs until company officials remedy these conditions. Local merchants have backed up the strikers and brought pressure to bear on Tennessee cities to which the bakery has decreased its manufacturing schedule for "display" products, which are the firm's specialties.

United States Must Take Leadership In Economic Freedom, Lewis Declares

Mine Workers' Head Tells Public Affairs Institute that American Labor Will Never Accept Fascism or Communism

By A. F. of L. News Service.

University, Va.—The United States must give a new declaration of economic freedom to the world and the old movement mobilizing public opinion for this objective the American labor movement must take the leadership, declared John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in an address prepared for the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Lewis made this statement in discussing the significance of labor as an American membership in the International Labor Organization.

Claiming that there is now under way in the United States a "social and economic revolution" which "fundamentally "consists of a fight to overthrow the financial and industrial autocracy, or dictatorship, which has responsible for the present deplorable conditions of the wage earners, farmers and all other groups of people who work by hand or brain," Mr. Lewis said it is recognized that unless this economic autocracy is subordinated to the public interest the future of our country will hold forth no real hope for labor or humanity.

"The revolution which is now in progress in America," he went on, "is also the hope of labor movements in other countries. The fight against Fascism or Communism. Neither will the organized labor movement in this country longer accept domination and exploitation by a financial dictatorship."

Germany and the I. L. O.

Mr. Lewis reviewed at length the developments in industry and finance which have affected organized labor in the United States and abroad since the World War. He traced the growth of the International Labor Organization from the time it was created in 1919 by a special conference of the Peace Conference, presided over by the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, until the United States joined it last year.

He pointed out that under the influence of the American labor movement the commission incorporated in the constitution of the I. L. O. the guiding principle "already enunciated in the Clayton Act 'that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce' and to this fundamental added the further principle that industrial freedom and citizenship, that labor should have the right to organize and bargain collectively with employers through chosen representatives."

Fascism and Communism Banned

"The American organized labor movement will never accept Fascism or Communism," Mr. Lewis said. "There is no reason, however, why European dictatorships of the present day should not fall before the ideals of industrial democracy which the American labor movement represents. It is the belief of organized labor that America will again give to the world a system of industrial democracy which will supersede existing dictatorships and constitute an acceptable supplement to our proclamation of political democracy in 1776. The forces in our country today which are behind such a movement are fundamental and honorable.

American Labor Becomes Leadership

"The real significance of our entrance into the International Labor organization," he pointed out, "is that there will be that the American labor movement has again taken up the torch of international leadership which it temporarily wrenched from the hands of Samuel Gompers by extraordinary and unexpected political developments in America in 1920.

"A political and social revolution is now in progress in America," he concluded, "sponsored by the churches, colleges and universities, which finds its practical leadership in the organized labor movement. Its ultimate success depends upon world cooperation and in the International Labor Organization the organized labor movement of America finds its opportunity for establishing world cooperation."

Wisconsin State Employes' Ass'n. Wins Court Rule Voiding Ouster of 27 Oil Inspectors

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Employes' Association won a decided victory for the labor movement in a civil service when the Supreme Court decided that 27 oil inspectors were unlawfully discharged from their positions by State Treasurer Henry.

Realizing that if the decision went unchallenged it would completely undermine the civil service, the Employes' Association threw its entire resources into the battle. In the court case the American Federation of Labor contributed financial aid.

In addition to voiding the discharge of the inspectors as contrary to law, the Supreme Court ordered the reinstatement of the 27 men and payment of their back wages dating from their discharge.

Houston Low-Wage Furniture Company Put on Unfair List

Houston, Tex. (AFLNS).—The Cohn Furniture Company not only employed a non-union plasterer to do the work but farmed him out to several other non-union concerns at a weekly wage of $15 contrary to the local union scale of $55 a week. Officials of the Sign Writers' Union found no difficulty with the company, whose representative replied that the firm would employ the non-unionist at the low wage or not work for the $15 rate. When the matter was reported to the Houston Labor and Trades Council the Cohn concern was placed on the "We don't patronize" list.

Standard Oil Co. Remains On Seamen's "Unfair List"

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLNS).—The Seamen's Union and the Marine Firemen and Oilers have removed all oil companies from the unfair list with the exception of the Standard Oil Company. The companies were declared unfair last summer during the general maritime strike and were continued on the list after the oil tanker's strike started. The Shell Oil Company was the only one that escaped organized labor's boycott.

The concerns removed from the unfair list were: General Petroleum, Associated, Texas Oil, Union, Sunset-Pacific and Richfield.

Rockford Workers Ask Extra Pay for Overtime; Are Fired

Rockford, Ill. (AFLNS).—The management of the Rockford Dunderry Woolen Mills asked three employes to work on Sunday. The employes said they would do it if they were paid time and a half for overtime. Management would amount to $1.36 extra for the day's work.

The management refused to pay the extra, and the men did not report for work. At the end of the next week they were dismissed and made dependent on relief until other employment could be secured.

Sterling, Ill., Employers Impose 10 and 13½-Hour Day

Sterling, Ill. (AFLNS).—Two manufacturing concerns here are reported to have stretched out the working day of employes to eight and nine hours, repudiated under the National Recovery Act.

Union men said the Lawrence Manufacturing Company has lengthened the work day to 12½ hours for five days and half a day on Saturday. It is also stated that the National Manufacturing Company was working its men 10 hours per day.

The report asserts that men employed in removing eight and nine hours work, which runs through the city, are paid 37½ cents per hour.

Jackson Civil Service Board Includes Union Postal Clerk

Jackson, Mich. (AFLNS).—Frank H. Ryan, president of the local union postal clerks' organization, has been named by the city commission as one of the five members of the civil service board which will administer the municipal civil service ordinance. The five board members were appointed from a field of 19 nominees. They will serve without compensation.

Mr. Ryan is a member of the Michigan Federation of Post Office Clerks which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for a position on the board.

Mass. Judge Fines Clothing Workers for Picketing Plant

Worcester, Mass. (AFLNS).—Worcester police arrested Joseph Salerno, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; William Gould, a member of Pants Makers' Local 174, and Rev. Jeffery Campbell, a recently ordained minister, for picketing the plant of the New England Manufacturing Company whose presence on the strike against intolerable working conditions in the plant.

The pickets were doing nothing more than walking back and forth in front of the plant asking customers and employments not affected by the strike to attend a meeting to be held in the evening.

The police charged the pickets with "obstructing the sidewalk." The judge sustained the charge and imposed a fine of $5 on each of them.

Washington Lumber Workers Organize in Amboy, Kalama

Vancouver, Wash. (AFLNS). — Officials of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union here announced that a closed shop agreement had been signed with Olson's and Coughlin's lumber mills at Amboy, Wash. Shortly after the agreement was finalized Olson's ordered that the contract for lumber to be used in constructing the Schoefield Building in Vancouver.

It was also stated that the employes of the mills at Kalama had been organized and given a charter.

St. Paul Meat Cutters Ban Low-Wage Non-Union Market

St. Paul, Minn. (AFLNS).—St. Paul Meat Cutters' Union, Local No. 114, continued its policy of fighting wage and hour chiseling employers by placing the name of Saunders Public Market Meat Markets here in addition to placing the firm on the "We don't patronize" list of the union.

According to union officials, the Westside concern paid only 15¢ an hour for time in excess of 48 hours per week.

Old-Age Pensions Visioned Ending Missouri Poorhouses

Jefferson City, Mo. (AFLNS).—According to reports reaching State officials here, more than one-half of the county courts have selected the members of the old-age assistance boards who will supervise the payment of old-age pensions under the law enacted by the recent session of the State Legislature, effective August 27.

The recent ruling that inmates of poorhouses are eligible for pensions indicates a way to empty county poorhouses. Members of the assistance boards are already investigating cases of poor farm and checking up those who have requested pensions.

Portland Clerks Renew Pact With Roberts Dept. Store

Portland, Ore. (AFLNS).—The Retail Clerks' Union of Portland renewed its annual contract with Roberts Department Store, which is the largest store in the city of exclusive union labor policy. The store is also a regular advertiser in labor newspapers.

GOV. CURLEY RECEIVES MASS. INJUNCTION BILL

Labor Wins 30-Year Fight to Curb Judicial Writs in Labor Disputes

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Boston, Mass.—Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature passed the anti-injunction bill and sent it to Governor Curley for his signature.

The successful plotting of the measure through the Legislature ended a 30-year struggle of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the enactment of legislation prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes without a prior investigation and limiting the liability of labor organizations and members interested in labor disputes for the "unlawful acts" committed by the combination thereof. The bill contains the following provisions on these two subjects:

"No officers or members of any associations or organizations, and no association or organization, participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or reliable in any court for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of such action, or of negligence in repressing such acts after actual knowledge thereof."

"No court shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as defined in section 30-C of Chapter 149, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court."

INJUNCTION WRIT AGAINST KANSAS BATTERY STRIKERS DENIED BY JUDGE WRIGHT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Kansas City, Mo.—Officials of the National Battery Company here lost their fight for a permanent injunction against the Battery Workers' Union local on strike for three weeks. The strike was declared when the company officials discharged six of the oldest employes for trade union activities.

Federal Judge Wright issued a temporary restraining order, upon affidavits submitted by the company, which was sworn without testimony by the striking workers. The order prohibited the workers from picketing the plant.

When the hearing was held to consider a permanent injunction, both sides presented affidavits and their cases. The strikers being represented by Cliff Langworthy, Kansas City's well-known labor attorney. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Wright refused to issue the permanent injunction and the workers resumed their picketing activities, determined to continue the strike until their just demands are met.

OLIVER COMPANY STOPS CONFISCATING MINERS' WAGES FOR STORE BILLS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Uniontown, Pa.—The Oliver Supply Company has ceased the practice of appropriating almost the entire pay envelope of miners to cover their grocery bills, back debts and then cancelling further credit, which left the workers no money for food until the next pay day. This change in the policy of the company developed following a conference with the company manager by Senator Anthony Cavalcanic; C. C. Boney, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers' of America, and Norval Galloway and William Conlon, representing the Fayette County Relief Board.

Besides terminating most of the wages due the workers in two mines, the store deducted most of the money from the pay envelopes of miners from a third mine after the miners had received statements of the amount of their wages. The majority of these statements called for $20 to $30 in groceries, but when the miners tried to collect their envelopes they found in many instances only $5 cash and no money in the envelopes that the money had been deducted by the store management.

Hereafter, according to the new policy, the supply company will collect only 50 per cent of the miners' wage for back store bills.

ALABAMA LABOR OPPOSES ANTI-SEDITION MEASURE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Birmingham, Ala.—Organized labor in Alabama, including the State Federation of Labor, central bodies, local unions and individual trade unionists, is solidly against the Street anti-sedition bill passed by the State Legislature.

When Robert R. Moore, president of the State Federation, requested members of the Executive Board and the presidents and secretaries of central bodies and local unions to write Governor Graves, asking him to veto the measure, the response was 100 per cent.

The bill, which is directed at organized labor, headed by Mr. Moore and W. O. Hare, secretary of the State Federation, is subject to the governor's veto. Labor's views at a meeting called by Governor Graves in his office were heard.

Representatives of the labor movement believe the measure will meet peaceful free press and free speech.

Indianapolis Labor Opposes Taxicab Service Extension

Indianapolis, Ind. (AFLNS).—Representatives of the Motor Coach Employes' Union here joined with officials of the Yellow Cab and Railway in opposing an ordinance calling for an increase in the number of companies permitted to operate in the city. The ordinance, presented to the common council by the Taxicab Association, provided that the present allotment of 165 taxicabs be increased to 200.

Union officials told the common council the local taxicab system had really been transformed into a "fringe" service in competition with the street railway system and that the 35 companies paid their employes starvation wages running as low as $7 and $8 weekly, while the street railway paid living wages.

GreenDenounces Alliance of Communists And Manufacturers Against Wagner Act

HOPKINS SETS 140-HOUR MONTH FOR RELIEF WORK

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, issued an order fixing a maximum eight-hour work day and a 140-hour work month for the "light construction" part of the $4,000,000,000 work relief program.

The order prescribed that no worker shall be employed more than 70 hours in any semi-monthly period except in emergency cases "involving the public welfare or the protection of work already done on a project and in exceptional and unusual circumstances where the limitations set forth in the Order are not feasible or practical."

The order added that the number of working hours per day with respect to any project or class of projects is to be determined by the Works Progress Administrator at the time of his approval of the project or class of projects, or in such other manner as he may designate."

4 VICTORIES WON IN TERRE HAUTE BY MASS PICKETING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Mass picketing of anti-union concerns is regarded by organized labor in Terre Haute as one of the most effective methods used in persuading employers to recognize the advantages of collective bargaining and trade union standards.

Recently, following a campaign of militant mass picketing, four large employers here entered into contractual relationship with their employes.

The employes of Hulman & Company, wholesale grocers, were organized in all departments, including engineers and truckers.

The Virginia Theater and the Savoy Theater, both employing union moving picture operators, signed contracts with the union after being on the unfair list for nine years.

The Staul-Urban Company, manufacturers of mattresses, was unfair list for a long period, were persuaded to grant a 7½ per cent wage increase to their 550 employes.

Terre Haute unions claim that all of these benefits were gained by well-organized mass picketing.

UNION LABEL BALLOTS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Campaign Committee of the City Democratic Committee of Jacksonville, Fla., has arranged for the union label of the organized printing crafts to appear on the official ballots in the coming city election. This is said to be the first instance of such provision which has been included in stipulations for election ballots in Jacksonville.

Union Labor Will Modernize Big Store in Tucson, Ariz.

Tucson, Ariz. (AFLNS).—Organized labor in Tucson received with enthusiasm the announcement by Harold Steinfeld, president of the Albert Steinfeld Company, that work in connection with the modernization of the firm's large department store would be done by men employed by union labor to the fullest possible extent.

In addition to the remodeling being done by union workers, Mr. Steinfeld stated that the Wismer Fixture Company, which employs union craftsmen exclusively, will furnish the cabinet work as well as the fixtures.

Cincinnati Cigar Makers Win Union Pact from Lucke & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLNS).—Cigar Makers' Union No. 4 negotiated a trade union agreement with Lucke & Co., manufacturers of hand-made popular priced cigars. The firm established its business in 1877. Mr. Howard Lucke, who succeeded his father as proprietor, believes that union men demand union label goods and has had the label wholly in favor of union wages, hours and work conditions.

Detroit News Starts Fight On Union Mailers, Pressmen

Detroit, Mich. (AFLNS).—The management of the Detroit News carried its opposition to organized labor to the extent of discharging members of the Printing Pressmen's Assistants' Union and the Mailers' Union. According to union officials, the management of the News is using pressure upon members of these two organizations to withdraw from the regular locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and join its company union.

Crockett Sugar Refinery Workers Favor A. F. of L.

Crockett, Calif. (AFLNS).—Members of Crockett Sugar Refinery Workers' Union No. 1, organized here after the Federal Sugar Refining Company of California and Hawaiian Sugar Corporation last March, voted by a large majority to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Union sugar employes are eligible for union membership. Of this number 1,939 belong to the union. In the election 1,600 votes were cast, 1,567 for and 33 against. Peter Kelliher, president of the union, has signed an agreement covering wages and working conditions and was being negotiated with company officials.

Contract-Breaking Dairy Fought by San Jose Labor

San Jose, Calif. (AFLNS).—Organized labor here is waging a strong fight against the Pioneer Dairy, which is alleged by the Teamsters' Union to have broken its contract in refusing to pay for overtime work.

The union served a 30-day notice for termination of the contract when the firm ceased its chiseling practices. The notice was ignored and the contract terminated, walked out with a firm determination to compel the dairy to recognize the principle of time-and-a-half for overtime work.

The strike is supported by the Building Trades Council, Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

Tells Longshoremen's Convention that Measure "Is Greatest Legislative Victory in the History of the American Federation of Labor."

Urges Prompt Enactment of Black-Connery 30-Hour Week Bill, Abolition of Child Labor, and Progressive Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pensions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—United effort of Communists and subversive employers to oppose enactment of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act and hinder its enforcement was charged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the quadrennial meeting of the International Longshoremen's Association at the Hotel Governor Clinton.

Praises NRA

The NRA was commended by Mr. Green as having been good, with the exception that the administrators of the codes of fair practice had not gone far enough. He claimed it helped save a large number of faltering industries and that the methods used in the outstanding employers to recognize the advantages of collective bargaining and trade union standards.

Recently, following a campaign of militant mass picketing, four large employers here entered into contractual relationship with their employes.

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Labor's Magna Charta

"This act is the Magna Charta of labor, the greatest legislative victory in the history of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green continued. "Yet I have never found, in any attempt to obtain legislation, such powerful objection by industry and the press as in this instance. I am going to report to you that in this struggle I found the forces of Communism and Fascism ready to shoulder with spokesmen of American industry in an effort to defeat it.

Prepared for Supreme Court Test

"This bill has been deliberately misrepresented. It provides for concerted action by labor, makes no reference to arbitration, and the right to strike is clearly set forth. It strikes a direct blow at the company union, which has no place in American life, and obliges industry to bring its books and papers into court when it refuses. That is made. That is why industry is fighting it. We are prepared to take it to the Supreme Court because it is sponsored by labor, but we accept the challenge. We are prepared to employ the best legal talent available to protect this act and the right it brings to labor."

United Front of Communists and Manufacturers

In substantiation of his charges of the opposition of Communists to enactment of the Wagner-Connery measure, Mr. Green read excerpts from an article in the Daily Worker in connection with the denouncement of the firm's large department store which had been performed by union labor to the fullest possible extent.

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The strike is supported by the Building Trades Council, Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

Long Beach Unions Demand Anti-Picketing Law Repeal

Long Beach, Calif. (AFLNS).—The ordinance committee of the Long Beach City Council held a public meeting for the repeal of the anti-picketing section of the municipal penal law. The committee took this action following arguments favoring the repeal presented by J. C. Owings, secretary of the Labor Council. Murphy of the legislative committee of the Long Beach Federation of Labor.

The anti-picketing provision was placed in the municipal law at the request of the Merchants' Association and protests under it and the appellate court of California voided the anti-picketing ordinances violated the State constitution.

Recently the city prosecutor's office told the ordinance committee that a conviction under the anti-picketing ordinance was impossible and the office refused to issue warrants. The recommendation of the ordinance committee will be considered by the city council.

Raincoat Company Violates Tenn. Labor Law, Is Charge

Nashville, Tenn. (AFLNS).—Officials of the Division of Factory Inspection of the Tennessee Department of Labor announced that the Cumberland Raincoat Company of Jellico, Tenn., employing 200 persons, is charged with being prosecuted on charges of violating State child labor laws.

Investigators have been probing the employment conditions of the Jellico concern since the United States Supreme Court's decision declaring the National Recovery Act unconstitutional automatically abolished fair practice codes. It was reported the company worked its employes 12 hours a week and required them to dip into their wages for the purchase of ice water during the summer months.